

The telegraph yesterday failed to give the result of the Connecticut election, or any other news of interest. The wire was down a portion of the day, and when up, it worked badly, owing to the condition of the atmosphere.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE IN WISCONSIN.
SAINT PAUL, March 23, 1866.
Editor's Note.

You will be glad to know that by a unanimous decision of the Supreme Court of this state, the negro suffrage amendment of 1849 is declared a part of the Constitution—and that the principle of equal right is now a supreme law of Wisconsin. N.

When the Negro Suffrage Amendment was pending before the people of this State, last fall, the common opinion was that the Amendment could only be adopted by a majority of all the votes cast upon all subjects at that election. This opinion was based upon Sec. 1, Art. 14 of the Constitution:

And if it shall appear, in a session provided by law, that a majority of the votes and voting shall have ratified such alterations or amendments, the same shall be valid to all purposes and purposes, as a part of this Constitution.

Our readers will recollect that the Powers dissent from the current construction of this clause, and held that a majority of the votes cast upon the question of the amendment alone was sufficient for its adoption. This opinion is strongly supported by the important decisions of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, referred to by our authorities, a synonym of which we publish herewith, which authoritatively settles the construction of a similar, though not quite identical provision in the Constitution of Wisconsin, and the effect is, that a negro suffrage amendment, submitted to the people of Wisconsin in 1849, and which received a majority of the votes cast upon that subject—is now declared a part of the Wisconsin Constitution. The original Wisconsin Constitution required for the adoption of an amendment extending suffrage to colored persons, that it should be submitted at a general election, and approved by a majority of the votes cast at such election.

The suffrage amendment of 1849 received a majority of all the votes cast upon the subject, but not a majority of all the votes cast for State offices, and for the seat of the Board of Canvassers decided that it must fail.

This decision was made by the Supreme Court, which the veto of the Civil Rights Bill received by the Senate, Mr. Doolittle introduced a bill to provide appropriate legislation to enable article thirteen of the amendment of the constitution abolishing slavery in the State. It provides:

EXPOSITION OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

On Tuesday, 27th ult., the day on which the veto of the Civil Rights Bill received by the Senate, Mr. Doolittle introduced a bill to provide appropriate legislation to enable article thirteen of the amendment of the constitution abolishing slavery in the State. It provides:

That no discrimination in civil rights and franchises, nor in the exercise of the elective franchise, shall be made among the citizens of the United States, on account of race or place of previous condition of servitude, in case of any restriction, qualification, or exception made by any State.

That a majority of the votes cast upon the question of the suffrage amendment, shall be sufficient for its ratification, and that negroes, therefore, are entitled to vote in Wisconsin, on the same terms as white men.

This decision was made in an action brought by G. L. Baldwin, managing a Milwaukee Board of election Judges, for refusing a ballot presented by him last fall, by claiming the right to vote under the Amendment of 1849.

Though the phrasing of the Wisconsin provision is different from that of Minnesota—the former requiring "a majority of all the votes cast at such election"—the other requiring "that a majority of the voters present and voting" shall have ratified the amendment—the principle of construction which the Wisconsin judges apply to the former also applies to the latter.

The Minnesota provision would seem to be more stringent than that of Wisconsin to the construction that only a majority of the votes cast on the questions submitted is required for its adoption.

In Wisconsin the Constitution required that any amendment extending suffrage should be submitted at a general election—and that a majority of the whole number of votes cast at such election was necessary for its adoption.

The Minnesota Constitution does not require the submission of amendments at a general election, but only that they shall be submitted to the people for their approval or rejection." It is evident, therefore, that our Constitution did contemplate any connection between the vote on amendments and the vote upon other subjects—but that the majority in each case should determine the choice of the people. A legislative enactment of this State, it is true, provides that amendments shall be submitted at a general election—but this does not, and no legislative enactment can create a method for amending the Constitution not contemplated by the Constitution itself.

We are free to confess that we should much prefer the rigid construction of the requirements for a popular adoption of an amendment, and that would be glad if the Constitution did only amendments to be submitted at a general election—and that a majority of the whole number of votes cast at such election was doubtful in that instrument.

The suffrage amendment in the State cannot, however, be recalled by a similar judicial decision here—for it did not receive even a majority of the votes cast upon that subject. The negative against the amendment was 2,510 to the vote for it being 12,135, and the vote against it 14,651. The highest number of votes cast was 31,179 for Lieutenant Governor. Under the construction which has generally obtained it would have received a majority of this number or 15,550. This still fails to have carried the amendment—while under the Wisconsin Constitution it would have required only a majority of the 23,756 votes cast upon the amendment—or 13,321 votes for it to have carried the amendment.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

The President's veto message contains some extraordinary nonsense. For instance the following objection to negro negro citizenship:

For millions of slaves have just emerged from a state of bondage, and it would be supposed that they possess the requisite qualifications to entitle them to the political immunities of citizens of the United States.

Well, why not? The principles and immunities which the vetoed bill proposed to confer on all citizens of the United States without regard to color or previous service, etc., etc.

"I trust you have the same right in this State and Territory, to make and enforce contracts, to sue and be sued, to be parties and give evidence, to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold and convey real and personal property, and to be entitled to the full and equal benefit of all the laws of this State."

President of the United States.

The following is a dispatch from the Executive to Gov. Hamilton, of Texas:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13, 1865.

To Gov. J. H. Hamilton, of Texas:

It is the most important that the processions of negroes be prudent and of the most temperate character, to avert the obloquy and the entire willingness of the United States.

Andrew Johnson.

President of the United States.

The following is a dispatch from the Executive to Gov. Hamilton, of Texas:

Washington, Dec. 13, 1865.

To Gov. J. H. Hamilton, of Texas:

It is the most important that the processions of negroes be prudent and of the most temperate character, to avert the obloquy and the entire willingness of the United States.

Andrew Johnson.

President of the United States.

The following is a dispatch from the Executive to Gov. Hamilton, of Texas:

Washington, Dec. 13, 1865.

To Gov. J. H. Hamilton, of Texas:

It is the most important that the processions of negroes be prudent and of the most temperate character, to avert the obloquy and the entire willingness of the United States.

Andrew Johnson.

President of the United States.

The following is a dispatch from the Executive to Gov. Hamilton, of Texas:

Washington, Dec. 13, 1865.

To Gov. J. H. Hamilton, of Texas:

It is the most important that the processions of negroes be prudent and of the most temperate character, to avert the obloquy and the entire willingness of the United States.

Andrew Johnson.

President of the United States.

The following is a dispatch from the Executive to Gov. Hamilton, of Texas:

Washington, Dec. 13, 1865.

To Gov. J. H. Hamilton, of Texas:

It is the most important that the processions of negroes be prudent and of the most temperate character, to avert the obloquy and the entire willingness of the United States.

Andrew Johnson.

President of the United States.

The following is a dispatch from the Executive to Gov. Hamilton, of Texas:

Washington, Dec. 13, 1865.

To Gov. J. H. Hamilton, of Texas:

It is the most important that the processions of negroes be prudent and of the most temperate character, to avert the obloquy and the entire willingness of the United States.

Andrew Johnson.

President of the United States.

The following is a dispatch from the Executive to Gov. Hamilton, of Texas:

Washington, Dec. 13, 1865.

To Gov. J. H. Hamilton, of Texas:

It is the most important that the processions of negroes be prudent and of the most temperate character, to avert the obloquy and the entire willingness of the United States.

Andrew Johnson.

President of the United States.

The following is a dispatch from the Executive to Gov. Hamilton, of Texas:

Washington, Dec. 13, 1865.

To Gov. J. H. Hamilton, of Texas:

It is the most important that the processions of negroes be prudent and of the most temperate character, to avert the obloquy and the entire willingness of the United States.

Andrew Johnson.

President of the United States.

The following is a dispatch from the Executive to Gov. Hamilton, of Texas:

Washington, Dec. 13, 1865.

To Gov. J. H. Hamilton, of Texas:

It is the most important that the processions of negroes be prudent and of the most temperate character, to avert the obloquy and the entire willingness of the United States.

Andrew Johnson.

President of the United States.

The following is a dispatch from the Executive to Gov. Hamilton, of Texas:

Washington, Dec. 13, 1865.

To Gov. J. H. Hamilton, of Texas:

It is the most important that the processions of negroes be prudent and of the most temperate character, to avert the obloquy and the entire willingness of the United States.

Andrew Johnson.

President of the United States.

The following is a dispatch from the Executive to Gov. Hamilton, of Texas:

Washington, Dec. 13, 1865.

To Gov. J. H. Hamilton, of Texas:

It is the most important that the processions of negroes be prudent and of the most temperate character, to avert the obloquy and the entire willingness of the United States.

Andrew Johnson.

President of the United States.

The following is a dispatch from the Executive to Gov. Hamilton, of Texas:

Washington, Dec. 13, 1865.

To Gov. J. H. Hamilton, of Texas:

It is the most important that the processions of negroes be prudent and of the most temperate character, to avert the obloquy and the entire willingness of the United States.

Andrew Johnson.

President of the United States.

The following is a dispatch from the Executive to Gov. Hamilton, of Texas:

Washington, Dec. 13, 1865.

To Gov. J. H. Hamilton, of Texas:

It is the most important that the processions of negroes be prudent and of the most temperate character, to avert the obloquy and the entire willingness of the United States.

Andrew Johnson.

President of the United States.

The following is a dispatch from the Executive to Gov. Hamilton, of Texas:

Washington, Dec. 13, 1865.

To Gov. J. H. Hamilton, of Texas:

It is the most important that the processions of negroes be prudent and of the most temperate character, to avert the obloquy and the entire willingness of the United States.

Andrew Johnson.

President of the United States.

The following is a dispatch from the Executive to Gov. Hamilton, of Texas:

Washington, Dec. 13, 1865.

To Gov. J. H. Hamilton, of Texas:

It is the most important that the processions of negroes be prudent and of the most temperate character, to avert the obloquy and the entire willingness of the United States.

Andrew Johnson.

President of the United States.

The following is a dispatch from the Executive to Gov. Hamilton, of Texas:

Washington, Dec. 13, 1865.

To Gov. J. H. Hamilton, of Texas:

It is the most important that the processions of negroes be prudent and of the most temperate character, to avert the obloquy and the entire willingness of the United States.

Andrew Johnson.

President of the United States.

The following is a dispatch from the Executive to Gov. Hamilton, of Texas:

Washington, Dec. 13, 1865.

To Gov. J. H. Hamilton, of Texas:

It is the most important that the processions of negroes be prudent and of the most temperate character, to avert the obloquy and the entire willingness of the United States.

Andrew Johnson.

President of the United States.

The following is a dispatch from the Executive to Gov. Hamilton, of Texas:

Washington, Dec. 13, 1865.

To Gov. J. H. Hamilton, of Texas:

It is the most important that the processions of negroes be prudent and of the most temperate character, to avert the obloquy and the entire willingness of the United States.

Andrew Johnson.

President of the United States.

The following is a dispatch from the Executive to Gov. Hamilton, of Texas:

Washington, Dec. 13, 1865.

To Gov. J. H. Hamilton, of Texas:

It is the most important that the processions of negroes be prudent and of the most temperate character, to avert the obloquy and the entire willingness of the United States.

Andrew Johnson.

President of the United States.

The Saint Paul Press.

SAINT PAUL, APRIL 3, 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The ship Columbus from Liverpool Dec. 15 arrived at Boston, Mass., March 23. Ships at New York and Boston have recently made the passage from Calcutta in less time. The Columbus encountered heavy weather off the British coast, and much of the time since, and has been very slow, so that the passage, however, &c. &c., has been remarkably slow. We understand that the underwriters refused to take any risk on her at 50 per cent.

An Indianapolis dispatch, of March 24, says: "The latest advice from Governor Morton is rather favorable than otherwise. His health is slowly improving, and he walks with less difficulty. He is expected to leave the city next week. His family remained in Boston. The rumor that his return from Europe was for the purpose of taking the position of Secretary of War in President Johnson's Cabinet is untrue."

The ways and means committee brought forward a bill, which was passed without debate, suspending the laying and collection of some taxes for tax purposes, for two days. It is to be suspended until the 1st of May. The object of the bill is to have that law, revised and colored under the new law, which the committee is perfecting, and which it hopes to have considered in the House next week. Its object is to lessen the burden of the tax.

The Greenville (Ill.) Advocate of the 23d says that S. D. White, Sen., was killed on Monday, April 1, falling with an unsafe bridge across the creek. He was en route from Chicago with S. L. Douglass from St. Louis. Mr. White and his team were precipitated to the bottom of the creek, a distance of fifteen or twenty feet, and Mr. White was so badly injured that he died a short time.

Sergeant H. O. Murray was tried in New Orleans by court martial, and found guilty of desertion and malfeasance in the discharge of his duty. He was sentenced to one year, and after being arrested for the first offense, and paroled, he was found guilty and dismissed the service. Gen. Canby approving the sentence. Murray was surgeon of a negro regiment.

The Nashville Tennessean of the 24th says that the reconstruction forces have been driven from Mississippi, on a charge of conspiring with others to assassinate Governor Brownlow. Fort is a desperado of the worst character, who some time ago murdered a man in Holly Springs, Mississippi, and afterward was hanged to death. He was a member of both negroes and white men, and after the same day, entering one of the same kind, in full uniform. After being arrested for the first offense, and paroled, he was found guilty and dismissed the service. Gen. Canby approving the sentence. Murray was surgeon of a negro regiment.

The Nashville Tennessean of the 24th says that the reconstruction forces have been driven from Mississippi, on a charge of conspiring with others to assassinate Governor Brownlow. Fort is a desperado of the worst character, who some time ago murdered a man in Holly Springs, Mississippi, and afterward was hanged to death. He was a member of both negroes and white men, and after the same day, entering one of the same kind, in full uniform. After being arrested for the first offense, and paroled, he was found guilty and dismissed the service. Gen. Canby approving the sentence. Murray was surgeon of a negro regiment.

François W. Sikes, confirmed as Dixie Tax Commissioner of Alabama, was elected to the rebel Legislature in 1861, and continued a member thereof until the burst up of the rebellion, all the time voting with the majority of rebels, and after wards on the same day, entering one of the same kind, in full uniform. After being arrested for the first offense, and paroled, he was found guilty and dismissed the service. Gen. Canby approving the sentence. Murray was surgeon of a negro regiment.

In Missouri, the preachers who insist on exercising their functions without taking the oath are being brought to grief. The Grand Jury of Pike county has indicted Rev. James D. Doolittle for practicing without license. The Grand Jury at Palmyra has similarly found fire bills against the following ministers of Hinckley, Rev. Mr. Dunn, of the Episcopalian church; Rev. Mr. Wilkes, of the Christian church; Rev. Mr. Fuller, of the Presbyterian church; and Father Cronin, of the Catholic church.

The following letter has been sent to Senator Doubtful by a prominent citizen of Racine:

RACINE, Feb. 15, 1866.

Hon. R. Doolittle,
Dear Sir—Your speech on the "Lincoln and Johnson policy of restoration" is received, and I am sorry to say that it is a most compliment in the speech of your colleague, the Hon. T. O. Howe, who I believe encloses it, that you did not make it public. I hope you will do so, and I trust the public will be gratified.

On the 1st of February, though awfully disappointed, I wrote you, and you then the author of Mr. Howe's speech.

(Signed)

A letter from Helena, Montana Territory, dated February 13, contains a history of interest not heretofore published. Dr. Atkinson, a well-known citizen of the Territory, had been killed at Fort Benton. He was engaged in fitting out a wagon train which accompanied a detachment which was sent up the Missouri river a few years ago, to aid Lieut. Mullens in constructing the wagon road from Oregon. On the completion of the enterprise he resigned his commission and became a resident of Montana.

Miss Jenny Snyder, of Rush township, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, a poor girl, who had been sold into slavery, was treated at the court's expense and received a bounty of \$400, which he gave to his lady-love with this condition, that if he was not spared to return the money was to be his own. Mr. K. was killed or died in the service, but Miss Snyder, instead of retaining the money, gave it to the poor to go towards the expenses of the widow and son, which she found, the dead husband having interred with Christian rites, the cost of which absorbed a greater portion of the money.

At Paris, Kentucky, March 23d, a negro was hung by the citizens for violating the person of a white girl of a tender age. After committing the outrage, he drew himself and her and then cut her throat.

Mr. George W. Blunt publishes a statement, in which he says that Mr. Lincoln was a good man, but that he was very bad by some whom he has known.

In the first place, having failed to attain the separation nationality which they asserted, they desire to keep themselves from the Union. Secondly, they are anxious in their present position to be regarded as a homogeneous nation.

Q. Can they safely rely on the State courts for justice to themselves or to protect them? A. No, not at all.

Q. What is generally the feeling on the part of the accession elements toward the Unionists, whether native Virginians or those from other States?

Q. How would it be, for instance, if the blacks were to be freed? A. It would be a great calamity to the country.

Q. How much social intercourse is there between them?

Q. Are you prepared to say that the state of feeling between secessionists and Unionists is not at all bitter hostility?

Q. Are the Unionists secure in the enjoyment of their rights in the midst of a secession movement? A. Not at all.

Q. Can they safely rely on the State courts for justice to themselves or to protect them? A. No, not at all.

Q. What is the great object which they immediately have in view is the preservation of political power?

Q. Do they regard Prosser's John John's liberal policy in reconstructing the South, and granting pardons and amnesties to all?

Q. They seem to be very much pleased with it. They would, of course, regard great favor any action tendency to restore them to their former station.

Q. Do you hear any expressions of disloyalty among them toward President Johnson?

A. No.

Q. So far as they again get into power with their old representatives in Congress, and with a President who, like Mr. Buchanan, should disown the right of the government to interfere with the slaves, they would be compelled to do so.

Q. If these and other circumstances should occur, and they should be compelled notwithstanding their former failure, that they would have a certainty of success. I think they would attempt to do so.

Q. The newspaper known as the Richmond Examiner has been recently suppressed by an order emanating from Gen. Grant.

Q. State whether they are in the habit of publishing contemptuously of the government, and of its political institutions?

Q. They are, but I have frequently seen them in the paper, and I have often heard them speak of it.

Q. Do you know any reason to believe in the existence of any?

Q. In the event of a war between the United States and a foreign government, such as England or France, and in the event of a rebellion, making a practice of the establishment of Southern states, and by alliance between the secession element in the South and a foreign enemy, what would be necessary to suppose that they could not all unite to the foreign enemy, or take any part in a war against the United States?

Q. I think it is a general well known in the United States and a foreign government, such as England or France, and in the event of a rebellion, making a practice of the establishment of Southern states, and by alliance between the secession element in the South and a foreign enemy, what would be necessary to suppose that they could not all unite to the foreign enemy, or take any part in a war against the United States?

Q. A general well known in the United States and a foreign government, such as England or France, and in the event of a rebellion, making a practice of the establishment of Southern states, and by alliance between the secession element in the South and a foreign enemy, what would be necessary to suppose that they could not all unite to the foreign enemy, or take any part in a war against the United States?

Q. A general well known in the United States and a foreign government, such as England or France, and in the event of a rebellion, making a practice of the establishment of Southern states, and by alliance between the secession element in the South and a foreign enemy, what would be necessary to suppose that they could not all unite to the foreign enemy, or take any part in a war against the United States?

Q. A general well known in the United States and a foreign government, such as England or France, and in the event of a rebellion, making a practice of the establishment of Southern states, and by alliance between the secession element in the South and a foreign enemy, what would be necessary to suppose that they could not all unite to the foreign enemy, or take any part in a war against the United States?

Q. A general well known in the United States and a foreign government, such as England or France, and in the event of a rebellion, making a practice of the establishment of Southern states, and by alliance between the secession element in the South and a foreign enemy, what would be necessary to suppose that they could not all unite to the foreign enemy, or take any part in a war against the United States?

Q. A general well known in the United States and a foreign government, such as England or France, and in the event of a rebellion, making a practice of the establishment of Southern states, and by alliance between the secession element in the South and a foreign enemy, what would be necessary to suppose that they could not all unite to the foreign enemy, or take any part in a war against the United States?

Q. A general well known in the United States and a foreign government, such as England or France, and in the event of a rebellion, making a practice of the establishment of Southern states, and by alliance between the secession element in the South and a foreign enemy, what would be necessary to suppose that they could not all unite to the foreign enemy, or take any part in a war against the United States?

Q. A general well known in the United States and a foreign government, such as England or France, and in the event of a rebellion, making a practice of the establishment of Southern states, and by alliance between the secession element in the South and a foreign enemy, what would be necessary to suppose that they could not all unite to the foreign enemy, or take any part in a war against the United States?

Q. A general well known in the United States and a foreign government, such as England or France, and in the event of a rebellion, making a practice of the establishment of Southern states, and by alliance between the secession element in the South and a foreign enemy, what would be necessary to suppose that they could not all unite to the foreign enemy, or take any part in a war against the United States?

Q. A general well known in the United States and a foreign government, such as England or France, and in the event of a rebellion, making a practice of the establishment of Southern states, and by alliance between the secession element in the South and a foreign enemy, what would be necessary to suppose that they could not all unite to the foreign enemy, or take any part in a war against the United States?

Q. A general well known in the United States and a foreign government, such as England or France, and in the event of a rebellion, making a practice of the establishment of Southern states, and by alliance between the secession element in the South and a foreign enemy, what would be necessary to suppose that they could not all unite to the foreign enemy, or take any part in a war against the United States?

Q. A general well known in the United States and a foreign government, such as England or France, and in the event of a rebellion, making a practice of the establishment of Southern states, and by alliance between the secession element in the South and a foreign enemy, what would be necessary to suppose that they could not all unite to the foreign enemy, or take any part in a war against the United States?

Q. A general well known in the United States and a foreign government, such as England or France, and in the event of a rebellion, making a practice of the establishment of Southern states, and by alliance between the secession element in the South and a foreign enemy, what would be necessary to suppose that they could not all unite to the foreign enemy, or take any part in a war against the United States?

Q. A general well known in the United States and a foreign government, such as England or France, and in the event of a rebellion, making a practice of the establishment of Southern states, and by alliance between the secession element in the South and a foreign enemy, what would be necessary to suppose that they could not all unite to the foreign enemy, or take any part in a war against the United States?

Q. A general well known in the United States and a foreign government, such as England or France, and in the event of a rebellion, making a practice of the establishment of Southern states, and by alliance between the secession element in the South and a foreign enemy, what would be necessary to suppose that they could not all unite to the foreign enemy, or take any part in a war against the United States?

Q. A general well known in the United States and a foreign government, such as England or France, and in the event of a rebellion, making a practice of the establishment of Southern states, and by alliance between the secession element in the South and a foreign enemy, what would be necessary to suppose that they could not all unite to the foreign enemy, or take any part in a war against the United States?

Q. A general well known in the United States and a foreign government, such as England or France, and in the event of a rebellion, making a practice of the establishment of Southern states, and by alliance between the secession element in the South and a foreign enemy, what would be necessary to suppose that they could not all unite to the foreign enemy, or take any part in a war against the United States?

Q. A general well known in the United States and a foreign government, such as England or France, and in the event of a rebellion, making a practice of the establishment of Southern states, and by alliance between the secession element in the South and a foreign enemy, what would be necessary to suppose that they could not all unite to the foreign enemy, or take any part in a war against the United States?

Q. A general well known in the United States and a foreign government, such as England or France, and in the event of a rebellion, making a practice of the establishment of Southern states, and by alliance between the secession element in the South and a foreign enemy, what would be necessary to suppose that they could not all unite to the foreign enemy, or take any part in a war against the United States?

Q. A general well known in the United States and a foreign government, such as England or France, and in the event of a rebellion, making a practice of the establishment of Southern states, and by alliance between the secession element in the South and a foreign enemy, what would be necessary to suppose that they could not all unite to the foreign enemy, or take any part in a war against the United States?

Q. A general well known in the United States and a foreign government, such as England or France, and in the event of a rebellion, making a practice of the establishment of Southern states, and by alliance between the secession element in the South and a foreign enemy, what would be necessary to suppose that they could not all unite to the foreign enemy, or take any part in a war against the United States?

Q. A general well known in the United States and a foreign government, such as England or France, and in the event of a rebellion, making a practice of the establishment of Southern states, and by alliance between the secession element in the South and a foreign enemy, what would be necessary to suppose that they could not all unite to the foreign enemy, or take any part in a war against the United States?

Q. A general well known in the United States and a foreign government, such as England or France, and in the event of a rebellion, making a practice of the establishment of Southern states, and by alliance between the secession element in the South and a foreign enemy, what would be necessary to suppose that they could not all unite to the foreign enemy, or take any part in a war against the United States?

Q. A general well known in the United States and a foreign government, such as England or France, and in the event of a rebellion, making a practice of the establishment of Southern states, and by alliance between the secession element in the South and a foreign enemy, what would be necessary to suppose that they could not all unite to the foreign enemy, or take any part in a war against the United States?

Q. A general well known in the United States and a foreign government, such as England or France, and in the event of a rebellion, making a practice of the establishment of Southern states, and by alliance between the secession element in the South and a foreign enemy, what would be necessary to suppose that they could not all unite to the foreign enemy, or take any part in a war against the United States?

Q. A general well known in the United States and a foreign government, such as England or France, and in the event of a rebellion, making a practice of the establishment of Southern states, and by alliance between the secession element in the South and a foreign enemy, what would be necessary to suppose that they could not all unite to the foreign enemy, or take any part in a war against the United States?

Q. A general well known in the United States and a foreign government, such as England or France, and in the event of a rebellion, making a practice of the establishment of Southern states, and by alliance between the secession element in the South and a foreign enemy, what would be necessary to suppose that they could not all unite to the foreign enemy, or take any part in a war against the United States?

Q. A general well known in the United States and a foreign government, such as England or France, and in the event of a rebellion, making a practice of the establishment of Southern states, and by alliance between the secession element in the South and a foreign enemy, what would be necessary to suppose that they could not all unite to the foreign enemy, or take any part in a war against the United States?

Q. A general well known in the United States and a foreign government, such as England or France, and in the event of a rebellion, making a practice of the establishment of Southern states, and by alliance between the secession element in the South and a foreign enemy, what would be necessary to suppose that they could not all unite to the foreign enemy, or take any part in a war against the United States?

Q. A general well known in the United States and a foreign government, such as England or France, and in the event of a rebellion, making a practice of the establishment of Southern states, and by alliance between the secession element in the South and a foreign enemy, what would be necessary to suppose that they could not all unite to the foreign enemy, or take any part in a war against the United States?

Q. A general well known in the United States and a foreign government, such as England or France, and in the event of a rebellion, making a practice of the establishment of Southern states, and by alliance between the secession element in the South and a foreign enemy, what would be necessary to suppose that they could not all unite to the foreign enemy, or take any part in a war against the United States?

Q. A general well known in the United States and a foreign government, such as England or France, and in the event of a rebellion, making a practice of the establishment of Southern states, and by alliance between the secession element in the South and a foreign enemy, what would be necessary to suppose that they could not all unite to the foreign enemy, or take any part in a war against the United States?

Q. A general well known in the United States and a foreign government, such as England or France, and in the event of a rebellion, making a practice of the establishment of Southern states, and by alliance between the secession element in the South and a foreign enemy, what would be necessary to suppose that they could not all unite to the foreign enemy, or take any part in a war against the United States?

Q. A general well known in the United States and a foreign government, such as England or France, and in the event of a rebellion, making a practice of the establishment of Southern states, and by alliance between the secession element in the South and a foreign enemy, what would be necessary to suppose that they could not all unite to the foreign enemy, or take any part in a war against the United States?

Q. A general well known in the United States and a foreign government, such as England or France, and in the event of a rebellion, making a practice of the establishment of Southern states, and by alliance between the secession element in the South and a foreign enemy, what would be necessary to suppose that they could not all unite to the foreign enemy, or take any part in a war against the United States?

Q. A general well known in the United States and a foreign government, such as England or France, and in the event of a rebellion, making a practice of the establishment of Southern states, and by alliance between the secession element in the South and a foreign enemy, what would be necessary to suppose that they could not all unite to the foreign enemy, or take any part in a war against the United States?

Q. A general well known in the United States and a foreign government, such as England or France, and in the event of a rebellion, making a practice of the establishment of Southern states, and by alliance between the secession element in the South and a foreign enemy, what would be necessary to suppose that they could not

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS
—Gold about 127½.
—The banks of the Wards & Vicksburg, New York, suspended yesterday. They held deposits to the amount of \$100,000. Their failure was in consequence of holding too much real estate and other property, which could not be made available.

—The Union ticket, Price & Co., interested in the work, on railroad construction, has been suspended by a number of the sum of bills to the extent of \$200,000 on forward documents. The liabilities of the firm are \$600,000.

—Mr. D. G. Schenck, a member of the Penitentiary Board, had failed upon examination of Folsom & U. S. Penitentiary.

—An expedition of Penitentiaries has started for the Island of Campo Santo, at the entrance of the Paraná River Bay. The transports on the island are to be overpowered, and then New Brunswick is to be captured in a horn.

—Several persons have been arrested in Nashville for frauds against the government amounting to two million dollars.

—A fire at Allentown, Ohio, destroyed six hundred houses, valued at \$200,000.

—The troops from Grant's back to the border of Indiana and across General Grant, the authority of most land have entered the state of Kentucky. Bradley Johnson, a man of great influence, for the part taken by him in the battle of Shiloh.

—The men from Vermont, Mr. Edmunds, appointed in place of Mr. Post, his position and even in place of the former.

—James M. Slosson, State Senator of New Jersey, writing a letter to Senator H. C. Smith, said that Mr. Johnson had proposed him a position if he would defeat the election of a Radical Senator in that State. On the other hand, the names of two men were given who alleged that Mr. Slosson had that statement to them.

—A new law has been adopted in New Jersey legislature to obtain a one-day and the constitutional certain that no Senator will be elected in session in place of Mr. Slosson.

—Draughts are now reported in Cuba, and there are rumors of negro revolts. Anti-slave state associations have been organized, and the introduction of African slaves into the island, the permanent existence has reached the island and the inhabitants are having it.

—The Liberator, New York, has been heavily taxed with severe details, sufficing daily news.

—Cousins.—Tuesday.—In the Senate the vote of the Civil Rights bill was considered, and the report of the proceedings was transmitted.

—In the house, too, the going more than extra pay to such officers as resigned or were mustered out at their own request, after 1st April, 1865, was passed. Among the reports of the committee, the largest number of no record, however, was that of the Hon. J. S. Sargent, the Chairman of the Military Committee, referring to the discharge of the members of the convention in the name of the Legislature in reference to the establishment of a new state, and the members of the Legislature, as well as the members of the convention, were present.

—The citizens of Stillwater held a meeting on the 30th inst., in relation to the proposition of Congress to legalize the bridge across the Mississippi river at Clinton, Iowa, by declaring the same a waste. Dr. H. F. Noyes was elected chairman, and E. W. Duran, Secretary. Mr. Duran stated the object of the meeting, and showed the danger and damage resulting to the navigation of the river by the Clinton and Rock Island bridges. Wm. M. McCluer offered a series of resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, declaring these bridges (especially the one at Clinton) public nuisances, urging such changes in their construction as shall leave the river an unobstructed highway; protesting against the erection of mounds, embankments, or structures of any kind, which may impede the navigation of the river, or cause damage to the property or safety of the public.

—PROTEST AGAINST THE CLINTON BRIDGE.—The citizens of Stillwater held a meeting on the 30th inst., in relation to the proposition of Congress to legalize the bridge across the Mississippi river at Clinton, Iowa, by declaring the same a waste. Dr. H. F. Noyes was elected chairman, and E. W. Duran, Secretary. Mr. Duran stated the object of the meeting, and showed the danger and damage resulting to the navigation of the river by the Clinton and Rock Island bridges. Wm. M. McCluer offered a series of resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, declaring these bridges (especially the one at Clinton) public nuisances, urging such changes in their construction as shall leave the river an unobstructed highway; protesting against the erection of mounds, embankments, or structures of any kind, which may impede the navigation of the river, or cause damage to the property or safety of the public.

—THEATRE AT REDWING.—We received yesterday the following dispatch from our correspondent at Red Wing:

THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

Historical Society
VOLUME VI.

SAINT PAUL, FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1866.

NUMBER 81.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

Heavy Failures in New York and Rochester.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE AGREES TO ADJOURN TO-DAY.

NO SENATOR TO BE ELECTED THIS SESSION.

Stupendous Frauds against the Government at Nashville.

HIGHLY SENSATIONAL FINNEGAN RUMORS.

Mr. EDMUNDS OF VERMONT APPOINTED SENATOR IN PLACE OF MR. FOOT.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON.

Arrests for Heavy Frauds Against the Government.

LETTER FROM ST. CLOUD.

Arrests for Heavy Frauds Against the Government.

PROTEST AGAINST THE CLINTON BRIDGE.

SAINT PAUL.

White Weather.—The Democracy.—District Court.—Judge Vandenberg.—Montana.

SAINT PAUL.

White Weather.—The Democracy.—District Court.—Judge Vandenberg.—Montana.

UNITED STATES COURT AT WENONA.

SAINT PAUL.

White Weather.—The Democracy.—District Court.—Judge Vandenberg.—Montana.

UNITED STATES COURT AT WENONA.

SAINT PAUL.

White Weather.—The Democracy.—District Court.—Judge Vandenberg.—Montana.

UNITED STATES COURT AT WENONA.

SAINT PAUL.

White Weather.—The Democracy.—District Court.—Judge Vandenberg.—Montana.

UNITED STATES COURT AT WENONA.

SAINT PAUL.

White Weather.—The Democracy.—District Court.—Judge Vandenberg.—Montana.

UNITED STATES COURT AT WENONA.

SAINT PAUL.

White Weather.—The Democracy.—District Court.—Judge Vandenberg.—Montana.

UNITED STATES COURT AT WENONA.

SAINT PAUL.

White Weather.—The Democracy.—District Court.—Judge Vandenberg.—Montana.

UNITED STATES COURT AT WENONA.

SAINT PAUL.

White Weather.—The Democracy.—District Court.—Judge Vandenberg.—Montana.

UNITED STATES COURT AT WENONA.

SAINT PAUL.

White Weather.—The Democracy.—District Court.—Judge Vandenberg.—Montana.

UNITED STATES COURT AT WENONA.

SAINT PAUL.

White Weather.—The Democracy.—District Court.—Judge Vandenberg.—Montana.

UNITED STATES COURT AT WENONA.

SAINT PAUL.

White Weather.—The Democracy.—District Court.—Judge Vandenberg.—Montana.

UNITED STATES COURT AT WENONA.

SAINT PAUL.

White Weather.—The Democracy.—District Court.—Judge Vandenberg.—Montana.

UNITED STATES COURT AT WENONA.

SAINT PAUL.

White Weather.—The Democracy.—District Court.—Judge Vandenberg.—Montana.

UNITED STATES COURT AT WENONA.

SAINT PAUL.

White Weather.—The Democracy.—District Court.—Judge Vandenberg.—Montana.

UNITED STATES COURT AT WENONA.

SAINT PAUL.

White Weather.—The Democracy.—District Court.—Judge Vandenberg.—Montana.

UNITED STATES COURT AT WENONA.

SAINT PAUL.

White Weather.—The Democracy.—District Court.—Judge Vandenberg.—Montana.

UNITED STATES COURT AT WENONA.

SAINT PAUL.

White Weather.—The Democracy.—District Court.—Judge Vandenberg.—Montana.

UNITED STATES COURT AT WENONA.

SAINT PAUL.

White Weather.—The Democracy.—District Court.—Judge Vandenberg.—Montana.

UNITED STATES COURT AT WENONA.

SAINT PAUL.

White Weather.—The Democracy.—District Court.—Judge Vandenberg.—Montana.

UNITED STATES COURT AT WENONA.

SAINT PAUL.

White Weather.—The Democracy.—District Court.—Judge Vandenberg.—Montana.

UNITED STATES COURT AT WENONA.

SAINT PAUL.

White Weather.—The Democracy.—District Court.—Judge Vandenberg.—Montana.

UNITED STATES COURT AT WENONA.

SAINT PAUL.

White Weather.—The Democracy.—District Court.—Judge Vandenberg.—Montana.

UNITED STATES COURT AT WENONA.

SAINT PAUL.

White Weather.—The Democracy.—District Court.—Judge Vandenberg.—Montana.

UNITED STATES COURT AT WENONA.

SAINT PAUL.

White Weather.—The Democracy.—District Court.—Judge Vandenberg.—Montana.

UNITED STATES COURT AT WENONA.

SAINT PAUL.

White Weather.—The Democracy.—District Court.—Judge Vandenberg.—Montana.

UNITED STATES COURT AT WENONA.

SAINT PAUL.

White Weather.—The Democracy.—District Court.—Judge Vandenberg.—Montana.

UNITED STATES COURT AT WENONA.

SAINT PAUL.

White Weather.—The Democracy.—District Court.—Judge Vandenberg.—Montana.

UNITED STATES COURT AT WENONA.

SAINT PAUL.

White Weather.—The Democracy.—District Court.—Judge Vandenberg.—Montana.

UNITED STATES COURT AT WENONA.

SAINT PAUL.

White Weather.—The Democracy.—District Court.—Judge Vandenberg.—Montana.

UNITED STATES COURT AT WENONA.

SAINT PAUL.

White Weather.—The Democracy.—District Court.—Judge Vandenberg.—Montana.

UNITED STATES COURT AT WENONA.

SAINT PAUL.

White Weather.—The Democracy.—District Court.—Judge Vandenberg.—Montana.

UNITED STATES COURT AT WENONA.

SAINT PAUL.

White Weather.—The Democracy.—District Court.—Judge Vandenberg.—Montana.

UNITED STATES COURT AT WENONA.

SAINT PAUL.

White Weather.—The Democracy.—District Court.—Judge Vandenberg.—Montana.

UNITED STATES COURT AT WENONA.

SAINT PAUL.

White Weather.—The Democracy.—District Court.—Judge Vandenberg.—Montana.

UNITED STATES COURT AT WENONA.

SAINT PAUL.

White Weather.—The Democracy.—District Court.—Judge Vandenberg.—Montana.

UNITED STATES COURT AT WENONA.

The Saint Paul Press.

SAINT PAUL, APRIL 6, 1866.

NORTHERN BOUNDARY OF MINNESOTA.

Letter to the Minnesota Historical Society.

By Rev. Edward D. Neill.

EXCERPT FROM THE MINNESOTA HISTORY.

DEAR SIR.—By the kindness of the President I have been permitted to take from the Congressional Library, in his name, any works to which I may wish to refer, and that I have been enabled to prepare the present communication on a portion of the Northern Boundary of Minnesota.

It will be remembered that it devolved upon me in 1851, as State Superintendent of Public Instruction, to make arrangements for the publication of the public schools with a uniform series of school books for a period of five years, agreed by the publishers of Minneapolis, and McNally's Geographical series, that they would furnish a new map of Minnesota to the advanced geographer, and Mr. J. Hill, who had assisted me in the editorship of Public Instruction, and well known to you as an civil engineer, and probably the most accurate topographer in the State, was selected by the firm to prepare a small but correct map of Minnesota.

This map differs from those in other school geographies, by a right-angled projection of the boundary line between Minnesota and the British Possessions on the west side of the Lake of the Woods, above the 49th parallel of latitude, and based some to suppose that it was incorrect.

As no one has, as yet, written an article for the society on our northern boundary, I present such facts as I have gathered.

Under the Treaty of Utrecht, made in 1713, between the French and English, commissioners were appointed to settle the boundaries of their colonial possessions in North America. The northern boundary proceeded west, to Lake Wistaria, and then northward to latitude 12°, and thence laye southward.

By the seventh article of the treaty it was stipulated that a line be drawn along the middle of the Mississippi, from its source to the river Iberilla, should be the east boundary of Louisiana, it being understood that the source was at least as far north as the 49th degree.

By the treaty of Paris of 1763, made by the British and American commissioners, it was agreed that the northern boundary of the United States, now forming a portion of the boundary of Minnesota, should extend from the "most north-western point of the Lake of the Woods," and from thence "on a due west course to the river Mississippi," following the supposed position of the French that the source of the Mississippi was in as high a latitude as the Lake.

But the very first of this treaty of peace, the great North West Fur Company, the founders of the city of the Hudson Bay Company, and composed of Frobisher, McTavish, Alex. McKenzie and others, was formed at Montreal, as voyageurs and agents were found threading all the rivers west of Lake Superior in Northern Minnesota, and these traders penetrating both to the sources of the Mississippi, well as the Red River of the North, discovered the fact that the former stream could never be touched by a line drawn due west from the Lake of the Woods.

Hence in the treaty of London of 1764, it became necessary to insert the following article:

"Whereas, it is uncertain whether the river Mississippi extends so far to the northward as to be intersected by a line to be drawn due west from the Lake of the Woods; the boundary shall be taken by His Majesty's Government and the United States for making a joint survey of the said river, one degree of latitude west of the falls of the Mississippi, to the principal source or sources of the said river; and also of the parts adjacent thereto, and that if on the result of such surveying the said river does not reach the said point, the two parties will then proceed by amicable negotiations to regulate the boundary in that quarter."

The joint survey thus proposed was never made, but shortly after this proposal the Northwest Company was reorganized and formed a Fort in Lac Deschampt and built posts at that point, Sandy Lake, Little Red Cedar Lake, Birch Lake and two on the Red River.

Their own interests also led them to appoint David Thompson, a geographer and astronomer of the company, and in 1798, he explored the country and by his calculations made the "most northern" point of the Lake of the Woods" to be in 49° 20' of North latitude, and visiting the Mississippi, discovered its most northern source at Turtle Lake, in latitudes 47° 35' according to his computation.

This fact is not generally known, that Thompson drew a map fixing the source of the Mississippi, twenty years before Beltram visited Turtle Lake, and thirty-four years before Schoolcraft saw Elk Lake, which is now called Itasca by poetic license.

Mr. Madison, then Secretary of State, writes to Rufus King, our Minister in London, under date of June 8, 1802:

"We are now well understand that the highest point of the Mississippi is north of the Lake of the Woods."

To remedy this error [of the treaty] it may be agreed that the boundary of the United States in that quarter shall be a line drawn due west from the Lake of the Woods which is nearest to the Lake of the Woods—western as a tangent, and from that point, touching along the water, and ending at the most north-west point, at which it will meet the line running through the Lake.

"The map in McKenney's late publication is probably the best to which I can refer."

In accordance with this suggestion, the following treaty was prepared by Mr. King and the British Commissioners in the year 1800, containing the following article:

"Whereas, it is uncertain whether the river Mississippi extends so far northward as to be intersected by a line drawn due west from the Lake of the Woods; and it is agreed that instead of the said line, the boundary shall be hereby declared to be the western limit of the United States, and is hereby declared to be the shortest line which can be drawn between the north-west point of the Lake of the Woods and the nearest source of the Mississippi."

The treaty was submitted to the U. S.

Senate and this article expunged, and then sent back to London.

In the year 1806 several conferences on the subject of the Northern boundary were held in London between Lords Auckland and Holland on the part of Great Britain, and Messrs. Monroe and Pinckney on the part of the United States, and after a careful examination of the original survey of the country between the Lake of the Woods and the source of the Mississippi made by Mr. Thompson, they agreed that the boundary line ought to be drawn from the most north-western point of the Lake of the Woods north or south until it shall intersect the 49th degree of latitude, and then due west.

The treaty with this provision was submitted to President Jefferson, but for satisfactory reasons was not submitted to the Senate for ratification.

The boundary line remaining undrawn in 1811 the Hudson Bay Company granted to Lord Selkirk the territory of Assiniboin, the northern boundary of which was the height of land which separated the waters running into Hudson's Bay from those of the Missouri and Mississippi rivers, comprising a large portion of Northern Minnesota.

In 1813, was published in Philadelphia a map, understood to be sanctioned by the Government, in which the boundary line proceeds from the northwest point of the Lake of the Woods due west to the south branch of the Red River, then down that branch about fifteen miles to the Assiniboin, and along that stream to its source, and from thence to the south branch of the Saskatchewan, and thence to the sources of the Bow River in the Rocky Mountains.

Another conference was held on the subject of the boundary, Richard Rush and Albert Gallatin representing the United States, and a Article of Convention—

"A NEW YORKER AND AN INDIAN FIGHT UNTIL BOTH ARE KILLED."

The Virginia City (Nevada) Enterprise of Feb. 12th, contains the particulars of a fearful fight which occurred at Carson City, the capital of the State, the day previous. Tom Peasey was a native of New York, and Mart Barnhart of Indiana. We publish the particulars of this fight as it appears in the paper.

Mr. Wright continued: The manifesto of centralization recently exhibited, which has been so happily frustrated by your prompt and active ministry, has given us a new sense of security in the direction of our national independence.

The President replied:

"I do not know what you mean; I am only here to do the complimentary manner in which you have addressed me and to the sentiments and principles set forth in your resolutions, better than any man in the public service. You must know them as my report of any measure that I might make. I must, however, thank you most fervently for the encouragement you have given me."

Mr. Young: "I have no objection to those known to the Constitution, but when you mention the original grant of the lands to the Indians, you are not justified in doing so."

Mr. Wright: "I have no objection to those known to the Constitution, but when you mention the original grant of the lands to the Indians, you are not justified in doing so."

Mr. Young: "I have no objection to those known to the Constitution, but when you mention the original grant of the lands to the Indians, you are not justified in doing so."

Mr. Young: "I have no objection to those known to the Constitution, but when you mention the original grant of the lands to the Indians, you are not justified in doing so."

Mr. Young: "I have no objection to those known to the Constitution, but when you mention the original grant of the lands to the Indians, you are not justified in doing so."

Mr. Young: "I have no objection to those known to the Constitution, but when you mention the original grant of the lands to the Indians, you are not justified in doing so."

Mr. Young: "I have no objection to those known to the Constitution, but when you mention the original grant of the lands to the Indians, you are not justified in doing so."

Mr. Young: "I have no objection to those known to the Constitution, but when you mention the original grant of the lands to the Indians, you are not justified in doing so."

Mr. Young: "I have no objection to those known to the Constitution, but when you mention the original grant of the lands to the Indians, you are not justified in doing so."

Mr. Young: "I have no objection to those known to the Constitution, but when you mention the original grant of the lands to the Indians, you are not justified in doing so."

Mr. Young: "I have no objection to those known to the Constitution, but when you mention the original grant of the lands to the Indians, you are not justified in doing so."

Mr. Young: "I have no objection to those known to the Constitution, but when you mention the original grant of the lands to the Indians, you are not justified in doing so."

Mr. Young: "I have no objection to those known to the Constitution, but when you mention the original grant of the lands to the Indians, you are not justified in doing so."

Mr. Young: "I have no objection to those known to the Constitution, but when you mention the original grant of the lands to the Indians, you are not justified in doing so."

Mr. Young: "I have no objection to those known to the Constitution, but when you mention the original grant of the lands to the Indians, you are not justified in doing so."

Mr. Young: "I have no objection to those known to the Constitution, but when you mention the original grant of the lands to the Indians, you are not justified in doing so."

Mr. Young: "I have no objection to those known to the Constitution, but when you mention the original grant of the lands to the Indians, you are not justified in doing so."

Mr. Young: "I have no objection to those known to the Constitution, but when you mention the original grant of the lands to the Indians, you are not justified in doing so."

Mr. Young: "I have no objection to those known to the Constitution, but when you mention the original grant of the lands to the Indians, you are not justified in doing so."

Mr. Young: "I have no objection to those known to the Constitution, but when you mention the original grant of the lands to the Indians, you are not justified in doing so."

Mr. Young: "I have no objection to those known to the Constitution, but when you mention the original grant of the lands to the Indians, you are not justified in doing so."

Mr. Young: "I have no objection to those known to the Constitution, but when you mention the original grant of the lands to the Indians, you are not justified in doing so."

Mr. Young: "I have no objection to those known to the Constitution, but when you mention the original grant of the lands to the Indians, you are not justified in doing so."

Mr. Young: "I have no objection to those known to the Constitution, but when you mention the original grant of the lands to the Indians, you are not justified in doing so."

Mr. Young: "I have no objection to those known to the Constitution, but when you mention the original grant of the lands to the Indians, you are not justified in doing so."

Mr. Young: "I have no objection to those known to the Constitution, but when you mention the original grant of the lands to the Indians, you are not justified in doing so."

Mr. Young: "I have no objection to those known to the Constitution, but when you mention the original grant of the lands to the Indians, you are not justified in doing so."

Mr. Young: "I have no objection to those known to the Constitution, but when you mention the original grant of the lands to the Indians, you are not justified in doing so."

Mr. Young: "I have no objection to those known to the Constitution, but when you mention the original grant of the lands to the Indians, you are not justified in doing so."

Mr. Young: "I have no objection to those known to the Constitution, but when you mention the original grant of the lands to the Indians, you are not justified in doing so."

Mr. Young: "I have no objection to those known to the Constitution, but when you mention the original grant of the lands to the Indians, you are not justified in doing so."

Mr. Young: "I have no objection to those known to the Constitution, but when you mention the original grant of the lands to the Indians, you are not justified in doing so."

Mr. Young: "I have no objection to those known to the Constitution, but when you mention the original grant of the lands to the Indians, you are not justified in doing so."

Mr. Young: "I have no objection to those known to the Constitution, but when you mention the original grant of the lands to the Indians, you are not justified in doing so."

Mr. Young: "I have no objection to those known to the Constitution, but when you mention the original grant of the lands to the Indians, you are not justified in doing so."

Mr. Young: "I have no objection to those known to the Constitution, but when you mention the original grant of the lands to the Indians, you are not justified in doing so."

Mr. Young: "I have no objection to those known to the Constitution, but when you mention the original grant of the lands to the Indians, you are not justified in doing so."

Mr. Young: "I have no objection to those known to the Constitution, but when you mention the original grant of the lands to the Indians, you are not justified in doing so."

Mr. Young: "I have no objection to those known to the Constitution, but when you mention the original grant of the lands to the Indians, you are not justified in doing so."

Mr. Young: "I have no objection to those known to the Constitution, but when you mention the original grant of the lands to the Indians, you are not justified in doing so."

Mr. Young: "I have no objection to those known to the Constitution, but when you mention the original grant of the lands to the Indians, you are not justified in doing so."

Mr. Young: "I have no objection to those known to the Constitution, but when you mention the original grant of the lands to the Indians, you are not justified in doing so."

Mr. Young: "I have no objection to those known to the Constitution, but when you mention the original grant of the lands to the Indians, you are not justified in doing so."

Mr. Young: "I have no objection to those known to the Constitution, but when you mention the original grant of the lands to the Indians, you are not justified in doing so."

Mr. Young: "I have no objection to those known to the Constitution, but when you mention the original grant of the lands to the Indians, you are not justified in doing so."

Mr. Young: "I have no objection to those known to the Constitution, but when you mention the original grant of the lands to the Indians, you are not justified in doing so."

Mr. Young: "I have no objection to those known to the Constitution, but when you mention the original grant of the lands to the Indians, you are not justified in doing so."

Mr. Young: "I have no objection to those known to the Constitution, but when you mention the original grant of the lands to the Indians, you are not justified in doing so."

Mr. Young: "I have no objection to those known to the Constitution, but when you mention the original grant of the lands to the Indians, you are not justified in doing so."

Mr. Young: "I have no objection to those known to the Constitution, but when you mention the original grant of the lands to the Indians, you are not justified in doing so."

Mr. Young: "I have no objection to those known to the Constitution, but when you mention the original grant of the lands to the Indians, you are not justified in doing so."

Mr. Young: "I have no objection to those known to the Constitution, but when you mention the original grant of the lands to the Indians, you are not justified in doing so."

Mr. Young: "I have no objection to those known to the Constitution, but when you mention the original grant of the lands to the Indians, you are not justified in doing so."

Mr. Young: "I have no objection to those known to the Constitution, but when you mention the original grant of the lands to the Indians, you are not justified in doing so."

Mr. Young: "I have no objection to those known to the Constitution, but when you mention the original grant of the lands to the Indians, you are not justified in doing so."

Mr. Young: "I have no objection to those known to the Constitution, but when you mention the original grant of the lands to the Indians, you are not justified in doing so."

Mr. Young: "I have no objection to those known to the Constitution, but when you mention the original grant of the lands to the Indians, you are not justified in doing so."

Mr. Young: "I have no objection to those known to the Constitution, but when you mention the original grant of the lands to the Indians, you are not justified in doing so."

Mr. Young: "I have no objection to those known to the Constitution, but when you mention the original grant of the lands to the Indians, you are not justified in doing so."

Mr. Young: "I have no objection to those known to the Constitution, but when you mention the original grant of the lands to the Indians, you are not justified in doing so."

Mr. Young: "I have no objection to those known to the Constitution, but when you mention the original grant of the lands to the Indians, you are not justified in doing so."

Mr. Young: "I have no objection to those known to the Constitution, but when you mention the original grant of the lands to the Indians, you are not justified in doing so."

Mr. Young: "I have no objection to those known to the Constitution, but when you mention the original grant of the lands to the Indians, you are not justified in doing so."

Mr. Young: "I have no objection to those known to the Constitution, but when you mention the original grant of the lands to the Indians, you are not justified in doing so."

Mr. Young: "I have no objection to those known to the Constitution, but when you mention the original grant of the lands to the Indians, you are not justified in doing so."

—There were heavy operations in the railroad stock market, owing to the coming of several dealers.

—A large amount of property was destroyed by fire yesterday in New York. The Claremont hotel, Dixy's hotel, Bang's hotel, and several general and manufacturing establishments, were burned. The total loss was over \$200,000.

—Mr. James D. Taylor, father of James W. Taylor, died in Richland county, Illinois, on the 31st.

—Mrs. Jeff. D. is passed through Cincinnati yesterday.

—The project to get Jeff. Davis out of Forts Monroe on the wrist of his corps has been abandoned.

—Toronto is greatly excited over the news of the sailing of the Fenian expedition. The review Quebec is the destination of the Fenians.

—Gov. Crapo of Michigan has appointed the 19th of April as a day for fasting, humiliation and prayer. He said the people to seek Divine aid in reconstructing the reputation of their State.

—The expenses of the War Department for March were \$20,000,000; of the Navy Department, \$1,800,000.

—The commanding officers of the 10th and 12th and 24th battalions of infantry have been ordered to report to Brigadier General Cook, at Omaha.

—Gen. Buell has written a letter to Gen. Grant, claiming that he was not ready to march to the relief of Shiloh; that he arrived sooner than was expected by Gen. Grant; and that for his arrival the second day's battle would have resulted disastrously.

—Col. A. H. Markland, has been appointed special agent for the Pacific coast.

—The President has sent a message to Congress, suggesting a modification of the tax on oil, in order to enable the government to all the revenue offices, etc., of the South, in accordance with the propositon of the heads of the department.

—The iron-clad monitor, Minnesota, has started out on a trial trip at sea.

—The steamer City of New London, from New London, was run into by steamer Monitor, bound from New York to Derby, Connecticut. Both vessels were badly injured.

—The panic in Rochester, New York, occasioned by the suspension of W. & B. Foster, resulted in a severe reaction all the way from Boston to New Orleans, and several millions from New York die, and was a complete exception, scattered themselves. The panic is regarded as a silly one, by men best informed in monetary affairs, and is thought to be nearly over.

—Congress.—Friday.—In the Senate, Mr. Lane of Kansas, offered a joint resolution for the admission of the States on condition of the payment of the debts of the federal debt, assuming certain anomalies, and granting the right of suffrage to negroes who pay taxes on \$200 worth of property. The Civil Rights Bill was taken up, and passed over the President's veto, by a vote of 33 years to 15. Mr. Fessenden introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to make a loan to finance the war, which was referred to the Finance Committee. The President sent in a message recommending a modification of the terms for Southern revenue officers.

—In the House, the modified case of Dodge was declared over, entitled to a vote of 45 to 45, and Mr. Dodge declined to vote to his seat by a vote of 72 to 32. The case was administered to Mr. Dodge and he took his seat.

—Navy.—Friday.—The new four million dollar loan, which will be repaid to the latest generation—the thanks of all, the legal and true between the oceans, and in all ages, is rendered to the American Senate, a Senate that has made itself immortal by an act of perfect virtue worthy of the Conqueror Fathers of Republican Rome when an enemy thundered at its gates.

For the Senate has Passed the Civil Rights Bill over the President's veto by a vote which will forever stand in American history as a noble monument of fidelity to the righteous cause of American liberty, an admiring vote of 32 for

Equal Rights to 15 for Cato proscription.

The Bill was passed over the veto by the same number of votes by which it originally passed the Senate. But of those who originally voted for it, Dixon, and Lane of Kansas, undoubtedly voted to sustain the veto—while Crosswell of Maryland, and Harris of New York—who were absent when the Bill was now voted to re-pass the Bill.

It was supposed that Morgan of New York would support the bill would support the veto, but he probably gave his vote against the veto.

The Bill has now to go back to the House where it is to be voted of 111 to 35, now being absent.

It will doubtless pass by both houses. This and our friends are triumphant more splendid—because their consequences are grander and their fruits more enduring—than the bloodiest victories of the battlefield.

THE CITY DEBT.

St. Paul is one of that happy family of cities which excel in the luxury of a Democratic government.

A Democratic city government may possibly be a very fine thing; but it is certainly very expensive. The second fact was brought to light at the last meeting of the City Council that the debt of the City of St. Paul nearly reaches the enormous sum of \$600,000.

The funded debt is.....\$160,439

Current expenses of the year above receipts.....\$3,760

Making a balance of.....\$168,130

This figure is debatable amounts to about \$16 for each man, woman and child in St. Paul, and is nearly three times the whole debt of the State of Minnesota. A State debt of the same proportion per capita would amount to the trifling sum of \$11,500,000. whence came this colossal pile of indebtedness?

Who is responsible for it? What is it for? Why has it so long concealed from the public? It is difficult to contemplate, to be sure, but it is less difficult to know that we have such a debt that not to know how to care for it, whether the mysterious agencies which produced this enormous burden upon the tax payers will not by next year pile it up to a million dollars?

Measures, Anderson, we are well aware that it is the high prerogative of the Democracy to govern cities, and the humble one of the Republic to mind their business and pay the taxes. Nevertheless, gentlemen, the same tax payers have some rights, and one of them is to know what becomes of their money; and

THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME VI.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL PASSED OVER THE VETO!

Vote in the Senate 33 Years
to 15 Nays.

Brooks of N. York Ousted from His Seat.

Destructive Fires in New York City.

GREAT MONETARY PANIC IN ROCHESTER.

Bankers reinforce with millions
from New York and
Stand the Run.

Toronto Greatly Excited over the Fenian Expedition.

Letter from Gen. Buell to
Gen. Grant.

Heavy Cornering Operations at the Stock Board.

CIVIL RIGHTS BILL

WASHINGTON, April 6.
THE SENATE HAS PASSED THE
CIVIL RIGHTS BILL OVER THE
PRESIDENT'S VETO, BY A VOTE OF
33 YEARS TO 15 NAYS.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, April 6.

THE SENATE HAS PASSED THE
CIVIL RIGHTS BILL OVER THE
PRESIDENT'S VETO, BY A VOTE OF
33 YEARS TO 15 NAYS.

JOHN H. MARKLAND,

APPOINTED SPECIAL AGENT FOR THE
PACIFIC COAST.

COL. A. H. MARKLAND,

APPOINTED SPECIAL AGENT FOR THE
PACIFIC COAST.

COL. A. H. MARKLAND,

APPOINTED SPECIAL AGENT FOR THE
PACIFIC COAST.

COL. A. H. MARKLAND,

APPOINTED SPECIAL AGENT FOR THE
PACIFIC COAST.

COL. A. H. MARKLAND,

APPOINTED SPECIAL AGENT FOR THE
PACIFIC COAST.

COL. A. H. MARKLAND,

APPOINTED SPECIAL AGENT FOR THE
PACIFIC COAST.

COL. A. H. MARKLAND,

APPOINTED SPECIAL AGENT FOR THE
PACIFIC COAST.

COL. A. H. MARKLAND,

APPOINTED SPECIAL AGENT FOR THE
PACIFIC COAST.

COL. A. H. MARKLAND,

APPOINTED SPECIAL AGENT FOR THE
PACIFIC COAST.

COL. A. H. MARKLAND,

APPOINTED SPECIAL AGENT FOR THE
PACIFIC COAST.

COL. A. H. MARKLAND,

APPOINTED SPECIAL AGENT FOR THE
PACIFIC COAST.

COL. A. H. MARKLAND,

APPOINTED SPECIAL AGENT FOR THE
PACIFIC COAST.

COL. A. H. MARKLAND,

APPOINTED SPECIAL AGENT FOR THE
PACIFIC COAST.

COL. A. H. MARKLAND,

APPOINTED SPECIAL AGENT FOR THE
PACIFIC COAST.

COL. A. H. MARKLAND,

APPOINTED SPECIAL AGENT FOR THE
PACIFIC COAST.

COL. A. H. MARKLAND,

APPOINTED SPECIAL AGENT FOR THE
PACIFIC COAST.

COL. A. H. MARKLAND,

APPOINTED SPECIAL AGENT FOR THE
PACIFIC COAST.

COL. A. H. MARKLAND,

APPOINTED SPECIAL AGENT FOR THE
PACIFIC COAST.

COL. A. H. MARKLAND,

APPOINTED SPECIAL AGENT FOR THE
PACIFIC COAST.

COL. A. H. MARKLAND,

APPOINTED SPECIAL AGENT FOR THE
PACIFIC COAST.

COL. A. H. MARKLAND,

APPOINTED SPECIAL AGENT FOR THE
PACIFIC COAST.

COL. A. H. MARKLAND,

APPOINTED SPECIAL AGENT FOR THE
PACIFIC COAST.

COL. A. H. MARKLAND,

APPOINTED SPECIAL AGENT FOR THE
PACIFIC COAST.

COL. A. H. MARKLAND,

APPOINTED SPECIAL AGENT FOR THE
PACIFIC COAST.

COL. A. H. MARKLAND,

APPOINTED SPECIAL AGENT FOR THE
PACIFIC COAST.

COL. A. H. MARKLAND,

APPOINTED SPECIAL AGENT FOR THE
PACIFIC COAST.

COL. A. H. MARKLAND,

APPOINTED SPECIAL AGENT FOR THE
PACIFIC COAST.

COL. A. H. MARKLAND,

APPOINTED SPECIAL AGENT FOR THE
PACIFIC COAST.

COL. A. H. MARKLAND,

APPOINTED SPECIAL AGENT FOR THE
PACIFIC COAST.

COL. A. H. MARKLAND,

APPOINTED SPECIAL AGENT FOR THE
PACIFIC COAST.

COL. A. H. MARKLAND,

APPOINTED SPECIAL AGENT FOR THE
PACIFIC COAST.

COL. A. H. MARKLAND,

APPOINTED SPECIAL AGENT FOR THE
PACIFIC COAST.

COL. A. H. MARKLAND,

APPOINTED SPECIAL AGENT FOR THE
PACIFIC COAST.

COL. A. H. MARKLAND,

APPOINTED SPECIAL AGENT FOR THE
PACIFIC COAST.

COL. A. H. MARKLAND,

APPOINTED SPECIAL AGENT FOR THE
PACIFIC COAST.

COL. A. H. MARKLAND,

APPOINTED SPECIAL AGENT FOR THE
PACIFIC COAST.

COL. A. H. MARKLAND,

APPOINTED SPECIAL AGENT FOR THE
PACIFIC COAST.

COL. A. H. MARKLAND,

APPOINTED SPECIAL AGENT FOR THE
PACIFIC COAST.

COL. A. H. MARKLAND,

APPOINTED SPECIAL AGENT FOR THE
PACIFIC COAST.

COL. A. H. MARKLAND,

APPOINTED SPECIAL AGENT FOR THE
PACIFIC COAST.

COL. A. H. MARKLAND,

APPOINTED SPECIAL AGENT FOR THE
PACIFIC COAST.

COL. A. H. MARKLAND,

APPOINTED SPECIAL AGENT FOR THE
PACIFIC COAST.

COL. A. H. MARKLAND,

APPOINTED SPECIAL AGENT FOR THE
PACIFIC COAST.

COL. A. H. MARKLAND,

APPOINTED SPECIAL AGENT FOR THE
PACIFIC COAST.

COL. A. H. MARKLAND,

APPOINTED SPECIAL AGENT FOR THE
PACIFIC COAST.

COL. A. H. MARKLAND,

APPOINTED SPECIAL AGENT FOR THE
PACIFIC COAST.

COL. A. H. MARKLAND,

The Saint Paul Press.
SAINT PAUL, APRIL 8, 1866.

The Angel Dream.
Close at hand stood a sculptor boy,
With his marble black before him,
And a little girl beside him,
As an angel dream passed o'er him.

He awoke that dream on a shapeless stone,
With many a sharp incision—
Then angel caught that angel down,
He awoke.

Sculptors of life are we as stone—
With our souls unbroken before us,
Waiting an hour, when at God's command,
Our mortal passes no more.

—
Love's Beginning.

BY THOMAS CAMPBELL.

How delicious is the warning,
Cakes at love's beginning!
When two mutual hearts are sighing
For love, there's nothing to sayings.

Yet remember, midst your woes,
Love is better than to grieve;
Other smiles may make you smile,
Fears for other charms may trifle.

Love he comes and Love he tarries,
Just as I, or Folly carries;
Laughter and tears, when pressed and bidden,
Laugh and cry to last forever.

THE SHAGGY LOOK-OUT.

A TIME STORY.

BY ROGER STARBUCK.

The bark Warren was rolling along through the waters of the Arctic ocean under desolate topsails and topmasts; stars were in the sky; the wind was blowing a heavy gale, and the seas were breaking over the vessel's fore and aft.

The watch, numbering fifteen men, were gathered under the lee of the ship, in the hold of the vessel, spinning yarns and otherwise amusing themselves; while the officer of the deck, an old sailor, wearing a green pea jacket and coat-welted, walked the quarter-deck with a pipe in his mouth.

Occasionally, he would move forward as far as the main hatch to make sure that the man at the look-out was doing his duty; it was night, and a huge field of ice had been sighted just before sun-down.

"My eyes," said the old sailor, "with a pipe hanging about my temples, like the twisted strands of a rope." "My eyes!" it is a stormy night, mates, and I shouldn't wonder if we should be brought up of a sudden, some long-ago night, in a cockpit, with a gunpowder now to toward a few hours ago. Tom Cummings, d'ye see, is on the lookout, and there never was a lazier dog than he."

"Old Bong will see to him, Jack," answered one of his shipmates. "He's walked forward already less than half a dozen times, in order to see, that he's keeping a sharp eye about him."

"Ay, ay, ay, Jack;" but if Bong had gone a little closer to him, I wouldn't be afraid to wager considerable that he'd find Cummings asleep on his knees with his hands up, his breast and face red.

In fact, I feel so certain of this that I shall go forward at once and wake him up."

"Old Bong will see to him, Jack," answered one of his shipmates. "He's walked forward already less than half a dozen times, in order to see, that he's keeping a sharp eye about him."

"Ay, ay, ay, Jack;" but if Bong had gone a little closer to him, I wouldn't be afraid to wager considerable that he'd find Cummings asleep on his knees with his hands up, his breast and face red.

Jack, however, with a sharp shake, and the standard coming up to his feet,

"You'd better keep your eyes open, lad," said the old sailor. "It isn't honor, and it ain't don't your duty in acting right to let a man go to sleep on such a night as this. Besides, you're liable to freeze to death and—"

"So saying, he hastened along the gangway, and on gaining the bright-heads, he discovered that his surmise was correct. The lookout man was leaning against the bowsprit, snoring梦lessly.

Jack, however, with a sharp shake, and the standard coming up to his feet,

"You'd better keep your eyes open, lad," said the old sailor. "It isn't honor, and it ain't don't your duty in acting right to let a man go to sleep on such a night as this. Besides, you're liable to freeze to death and—"

"Ay, ay, ay, Jack;" but if Bong had gone a little closer to him, I wouldn't be afraid to wager considerable that he'd find Cummings asleep on his knees with his hands up, his breast and face red.

The dog nodded and whined; then sprang to the ice bulwarks, and thumping his nose over the rail, peered curiously through the gloom.

"D'ye see, Jack, and I hope you'll keep your eyes open, lad."

The animal shook his head in the negative, and with a gleeful bark returned to the side of the old.

"Nephew," cried Jack, in a low voice, at the same time pointing forward. "I'd like to have you jump on the knight-heads and keep a look-out. The man we've got there, dye see, lad, is liable any moment to drop overboard."

Nephew barked indignantly, then jumped upon the knight-heads, seated himself by the side of Tom Cummings, with a joyful bark.

"Nephew," cried Jack, as he moved toward the quarter-deck, "and hel' stow where be, is, and do his duty like an honest true-bred dog."

A thick fog bank, which for many hours had rested in the western horizon, was now spreading over the sea. The moon, which had occasionally shone from the clouds, was now obscured, and the darkness closed around the ship like a shroud.

"Up, up, a sharp lookout there! forward, shouted the first mate from the quarter-deck.

"Ay, ay," shouted Tom Cummings; but the next instant his head dropped upon his bosom, and he fell into a deep slumber.

"Nephew," cried Jack, as he moved toward the quarter-deck, "and hel' stow where be, is, and do his duty like an honest true-bred dog."

A thick fog bank, which for many hours had rested in the western horizon, was now spreading over the sea. The moon, which had occasionally shone from the clouds, was now obscured, and the darkness closed around the ship like a shroud.

"Up, up, a sharp lookout there! forward, shouted the first mate from the quarter-deck.

"Ay, ay," shouted Tom Cummings; but the next instant his head dropped upon his bosom, and he fell into a deep slumber.

"Nephew," cried Jack, as he moved toward the quarter-deck, "and hel' stow where be, is, and do his duty like an honest true-bred dog."

A thick fog bank, which for many hours had rested in the western horizon, was now spreading over the sea. The moon, which had occasionally shone from the clouds, was now obscured, and the darkness closed around the ship like a shroud.

"Up, up, a sharp lookout there! forward, shouted the first mate from the quarter-deck.

"Ay, ay," shouted Tom Cummings; but the next instant his head dropped upon his bosom, and he fell into a deep slumber.

"Nephew," cried Jack, as he moved toward the quarter-deck, "and hel' stow where be, is, and do his duty like an honest true-bred dog."

A thick fog bank, which for many hours had rested in the western horizon, was now spreading over the sea. The moon, which had occasionally shone from the clouds, was now obscured, and the darkness closed around the ship like a shroud.

"Up, up, a sharp lookout there! forward, shouted the first mate from the quarter-deck.

"Ay, ay," shouted Tom Cummings; but the next instant his head dropped upon his bosom, and he fell into a deep slumber.

"Nephew," cried Jack, as he moved toward the quarter-deck, "and hel' stow where be, is, and do his duty like an honest true-bred dog."

A thick fog bank, which for many hours had rested in the western horizon, was now spreading over the sea. The moon, which had occasionally shone from the clouds, was now obscured, and the darkness closed around the ship like a shroud.

"Up, up, a sharp lookout there! forward, shouted the first mate from the quarter-deck.

"Ay, ay," shouted Tom Cummings; but the next instant his head dropped upon his bosom, and he fell into a deep slumber.

"Nephew," cried Jack, as he moved toward the quarter-deck, "and hel' stow where be, is, and do his duty like an honest true-bred dog."

A thick fog bank, which for many hours had rested in the western horizon, was now spreading over the sea. The moon, which had occasionally shone from the clouds, was now obscured, and the darkness closed around the ship like a shroud.

"Up, up, a sharp lookout there! forward, shouted the first mate from the quarter-deck.

"Ay, ay," shouted Tom Cummings; but the next instant his head dropped upon his bosom, and he fell into a deep slumber.

"Nephew," cried Jack, as he moved toward the quarter-deck, "and hel' stow where be, is, and do his duty like an honest true-bred dog."

A thick fog bank, which for many hours had rested in the western horizon, was now spreading over the sea. The moon, which had occasionally shone from the clouds, was now obscured, and the darkness closed around the ship like a shroud.

"Up, up, a sharp lookout there! forward, shouted the first mate from the quarter-deck.

"Ay, ay," shouted Tom Cummings; but the next instant his head dropped upon his bosom, and he fell into a deep slumber.

"Nephew," cried Jack, as he moved toward the quarter-deck, "and hel' stow where be, is, and do his duty like an honest true-bred dog."

A thick fog bank, which for many hours had rested in the western horizon, was now spreading over the sea. The moon, which had occasionally shone from the clouds, was now obscured, and the darkness closed around the ship like a shroud.

"Up, up, a sharp lookout there! forward, shouted the first mate from the quarter-deck.

"Ay, ay," shouted Tom Cummings; but the next instant his head dropped upon his bosom, and he fell into a deep slumber.

"Nephew," cried Jack, as he moved toward the quarter-deck, "and hel' stow where be, is, and do his duty like an honest true-bred dog."

A thick fog bank, which for many hours had rested in the western horizon, was now spreading over the sea. The moon, which had occasionally shone from the clouds, was now obscured, and the darkness closed around the ship like a shroud.

"Up, up, a sharp lookout there! forward, shouted the first mate from the quarter-deck.

"Ay, ay," shouted Tom Cummings; but the next instant his head dropped upon his bosom, and he fell into a deep slumber.

"Nephew," cried Jack, as he moved toward the quarter-deck, "and hel' stow where be, is, and do his duty like an honest true-bred dog."

A thick fog bank, which for many hours had rested in the western horizon, was now spreading over the sea. The moon, which had occasionally shone from the clouds, was now obscured, and the darkness closed around the ship like a shroud.

"Up, up, a sharp lookout there! forward, shouted the first mate from the quarter-deck.

"Ay, ay," shouted Tom Cummings; but the next instant his head dropped upon his bosom, and he fell into a deep slumber.

"Nephew," cried Jack, as he moved toward the quarter-deck, "and hel' stow where be, is, and do his duty like an honest true-bred dog."

A thick fog bank, which for many hours had rested in the western horizon, was now spreading over the sea. The moon, which had occasionally shone from the clouds, was now obscured, and the darkness closed around the ship like a shroud.

"Up, up, a sharp lookout there! forward, shouted the first mate from the quarter-deck.

"Ay, ay," shouted Tom Cummings; but the next instant his head dropped upon his bosom, and he fell into a deep slumber.

"Nephew," cried Jack, as he moved toward the quarter-deck, "and hel' stow where be, is, and do his duty like an honest true-bred dog."

A thick fog bank, which for many hours had rested in the western horizon, was now spreading over the sea. The moon, which had occasionally shone from the clouds, was now obscured, and the darkness closed around the ship like a shroud.

"Up, up, a sharp lookout there! forward, shouted the first mate from the quarter-deck.

"Ay, ay," shouted Tom Cummings; but the next instant his head dropped upon his bosom, and he fell into a deep slumber.

"Nephew," cried Jack, as he moved toward the quarter-deck, "and hel' stow where be, is, and do his duty like an honest true-bred dog."

A thick fog bank, which for many hours had rested in the western horizon, was now spreading over the sea. The moon, which had occasionally shone from the clouds, was now obscured, and the darkness closed around the ship like a shroud.

"Up, up, a sharp lookout there! forward, shouted the first mate from the quarter-deck.

"Ay, ay," shouted Tom Cummings; but the next instant his head dropped upon his bosom, and he fell into a deep slumber.

"Nephew," cried Jack, as he moved toward the quarter-deck, "and hel' stow where be, is, and do his duty like an honest true-bred dog."

A thick fog bank, which for many hours had rested in the western horizon, was now spreading over the sea. The moon, which had occasionally shone from the clouds, was now obscured, and the darkness closed around the ship like a shroud.

"Up, up, a sharp lookout there! forward, shouted the first mate from the quarter-deck.

"Ay, ay," shouted Tom Cummings; but the next instant his head dropped upon his bosom, and he fell into a deep slumber.

"Nephew," cried Jack, as he moved toward the quarter-deck, "and hel' stow where be, is, and do his duty like an honest true-bred dog."

A thick fog bank, which for many hours had rested in the western horizon, was now spreading over the sea. The moon, which had occasionally shone from the clouds, was now obscured, and the darkness closed around the ship like a shroud.

"Up, up, a sharp lookout there! forward, shouted the first mate from the quarter-deck.

"Ay, ay," shouted Tom Cummings; but the next instant his head dropped upon his bosom, and he fell into a deep slumber.

"Nephew," cried Jack, as he moved toward the quarter-deck, "and hel' stow where be, is, and do his duty like an honest true-bred dog."

A thick fog bank, which for many hours had rested in the western horizon, was now spreading over the sea. The moon, which had occasionally shone from the clouds, was now obscured, and the darkness closed around the ship like a shroud.

"Up, up, a sharp lookout there! forward, shouted the first mate from the quarter-deck.

"Ay, ay," shouted Tom Cummings; but the next instant his head dropped upon his bosom, and he fell into a deep slumber.

"Nephew," cried Jack, as he moved toward the quarter-deck, "and hel' stow where be, is, and do his duty like an honest true-bred dog."

A thick fog bank, which for many hours had rested in the western horizon, was now spreading over the sea. The moon, which had occasionally shone from the clouds, was now obscured, and the darkness closed around the ship like a shroud.

"Up, up, a sharp lookout there! forward, shouted the first mate from the quarter-deck.

"Ay, ay," shouted Tom Cummings; but the next instant his head dropped upon his bosom, and he fell into a deep slumber.

"Nephew," cried Jack, as he moved toward the quarter-deck, "and hel' stow where be, is, and do his duty like an honest true-bred dog."

A thick fog bank, which for many hours had rested in the western horizon, was now spreading over the sea. The moon, which had occasionally shone from the clouds, was now obscured, and the darkness closed around the ship like a shroud.

"Up, up, a sharp lookout there! forward, shouted the first mate from the quarter-deck.

"Ay, ay," shouted Tom Cummings; but the next instant his head dropped upon his bosom, and he fell into a deep slumber.

"Nephew," cried Jack, as he moved toward the quarter-deck, "and hel' stow where be, is, and do his duty like an honest true-bred dog."

A thick fog bank, which for many hours had rested in the western horizon, was now spreading over the sea. The moon, which had occasionally shone from the clouds, was now obscured, and the darkness closed around the ship like a shroud.

"Up, up, a sharp lookout there! forward, shouted the first mate from the quarter-deck.

"Ay, ay," shouted Tom Cummings; but the next instant his head dropped upon his bosom, and he fell into a deep slumber.

"Nephew," cried Jack, as he moved toward the quarter-deck, "and hel' stow where be, is, and do his duty like an honest true-bred dog."

A thick fog bank, which for many hours had rested in the western horizon, was now spreading over the sea. The moon, which had occasionally shone from the clouds, was now obscured, and the darkness closed around the ship like a shroud.

"Up, up, a sharp lookout there! forward, shouted the first mate from the quarter-deck.

"Ay, ay," shouted Tom Cummings; but the next instant his head dropped upon his bosom, and he fell into a deep slumber.

Railroads.**MINN. VALLEY RAILROAD.**

On and after

Monday, December 25th, 1865,

Trains will run as indicated below, connecting at stations with the line.

Minnesota Stage Co.'s Line,

To and from St. Paul and Morning Train going south.

MINNESOTA CENTRAL RAILWAY.

GOING WEST—LEAVES

St. Paul at 9:30 A.M. & 4:30 P.M.

GOING EAST.

Leaves Shakopee at 6 A.M. & 4 P.M.

G. A. HAMILTON, Secretary.

December 24, 1865.

J. V. FARWELL & CO., WHOLESALE

Chicago Advertisements.**1866.**

Cash Wholesale Clothing House,

WHITE BROTHERS, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

CLOTHING AND

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

Chambers, 48 and 50 Wabash Av.

Between Lake and Randolph streets, Chicago.

Particular attention paid to orders.

Jan. 1st.

JOHN V. FARWELL & CO., WHOLESALE

Commission Merchant,

42, 44 & 46 Wabash Avenue,

CHICAGO,

AND NO. 5 COLLEGE PLACE, NEW YORK

Particular attention paid to orders.

JAN. 1st.

HUNT, BARBOUR & HALE

DRY GOODS JOBBERS,

ED., 5, and 7 Lake street,

AND

75, 77 and 79 Michigan Avenue,

CHICAGO.

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO ORDERS.

H. C. ATKINS, Superintendent.

March 1, 1866.

FIFTH DIVISION STEAM AND

PACIFIC RAILROAD.

LAST DRAFT MADE AND BALANCE PAID.

NOTICE

TO SETTLEMENTS ON R.R. LANDS.

All persons claiming land at government price

are advised to go to the Treasury Department

for tickets to apply to the Minnesota Stage

Company.

C. A. WETHERILL & UPHAM,

General Commission Merchants,

28 SOUTH LEVEE,

Between Elm and Myrtle Streets,

SAINT LOUIS, MO.

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO ORDERS.

H. D. FALCON, W. A. BILL, H. D. FALCON,

FARGO, BILL & CO., WHOLESOME MANUFACTURERS

AND DEALERS IN

BOOTS & SHOES,

BUSSEY & CO., General Commission Merchants,

AND PURCHASING AGENTS,

No. 63 Locust street, St. Louis, Mo.

Importers and Jobbers of

china, Glass & Earthen Ware,

NO. 48 Lake street,

CHICAGO.

A. G. BURKE, JOHN TYRELL,

IMPORTERS AND PACKAGERS ALWAYS ON HAND

mech. 1st.

HIBBARD & SPENCER,

IMPORTERS OF

Hardware & Tinplate,

62 Lake street,

Corner State street.

WM. G. HIBBARD, F. T. SPENCER,

mech. 1st.

PETTITT & SMITH,

FLOUR AND

General Commission Merchants,

NO. 82 and 84 South Water-

CHICAGO, ILL.

Shippers can draw sight on Bill of Lading

Dated.

ST. PAUL BROOM

AND

BRUSH FACTORY

Fort-st. bet. Eagle and Chestnut,

GOING NORTH.

Leave St. Paul, March 15, 1866.

GOING SOUTH.

Leave St. Paul, March 15, 1866.

Arrive Chicago, April 1, 1866.

Arrive Milwaukee, April 15, 1866.

Arrive Winona, April 22, 1866.

Arrive Minneapolis, April 25, 1866.

Arrive St. Paul, April 28, 1866.

Arrive Winona, April 29, 1866.

Arrive Minneapolis, April 30, 1866.

Arrive St. Paul, May 1, 1866.

Arrive Winona, May 2, 1866.

Arrive Minneapolis, May 3, 1866.

Arrive St. Paul, May 4, 1866.

Arrive Winona, May 5, 1866.

Arrive Minneapolis, May 6, 1866.

Arrive St. Paul, May 7, 1866.

Arrive Winona, May 8, 1866.

Arrive Minneapolis, May 9, 1866.

Arrive St. Paul, May 10, 1866.

Arrive Winona, May 11, 1866.

Arrive Minneapolis, May 12, 1866.

Arrive St. Paul, May 13, 1866.

Arrive Winona, May 14, 1866.

Arrive Minneapolis, May 15, 1866.

Arrive St. Paul, May 16, 1866.

Arrive Winona, May 17, 1866.

Arrive Minneapolis, May 18, 1866.

Arrive St. Paul, May 19, 1866.

Arrive Winona, May 20, 1866.

Arrive Minneapolis, May 21, 1866.

Arrive St. Paul, May 22, 1866.

Arrive Winona, May 23, 1866.

Arrive Minneapolis, May 24, 1866.

Arrive St. Paul, May 25, 1866.

Arrive Winona, May 26, 1866.

Arrive Minneapolis, May 27, 1866.

Arrive St. Paul, May 28, 1866.

Arrive Winona, May 29, 1866.

Arrive Minneapolis, May 30, 1866.

Arrive St. Paul, May 31, 1866.

Arrive Winona, June 1, 1866.

Arrive Minneapolis, June 2, 1866.

Arrive St. Paul, June 3, 1866.

Arrive Winona, June 4, 1866.

Arrive Minneapolis, June 5, 1866.

Arrive St. Paul, June 6, 1866.

Arrive Winona, June 7, 1866.

Arrive Minneapolis, June 8, 1866.

Arrive St. Paul, June 9, 1866.

Arrive Winona, June 10, 1866.

Arrive Minneapolis, June 11, 1866.

Arrive St. Paul, June 12, 1866.

Arrive Winona, June 13, 1866.

Arrive Minneapolis, June 14, 1866.

Arrive St. Paul, June 15, 1866.

Arrive Winona, June 16, 1866.

Arrive Minneapolis, June 17, 1866.

Arrive St. Paul, June 18, 1866.

Arrive Winona, June 19, 1866.

Arrive Minneapolis, June 20, 1866.

Arrive St. Paul, June 21, 1866.

Arrive Winona, June 22, 1866.

Arrive Minneapolis, June 23, 1866.

Arrive St. Paul, June 24, 1866.

Arrive Winona, June 25, 1866.

Arrive Minneapolis, June 26, 1866.

Arrive St. Paul, June 27, 1866.

Arrive Winona, June 28, 1866.

Arrive Minneapolis, June 29, 1866.

Arrive St. Paul, June 30, 1866.

Arrive Winona, July 1, 1866.

Arrive Minneapolis, July 2, 1866.

Arrive St. Paul, July 3, 1866.

Arrive Winona, July 4, 1866.

Arrive Minneapolis, July 5, 1866.

Arrive St. Paul, July 6, 1866.

Arrive Winona, July 7, 1866.

Arrive Minneapolis, July 8, 1866.

Arrive St. Paul, July 9, 1866.

Arrive Winona, July 10, 1866.

Arrive Minneapolis, July 11, 1866.

Arrive St. Paul, July 12, 1866.

Arrive Winona, July 13, 1866.

Arrive Minneapolis, July 14, 1866.

Arrive St. Paul, July 15, 1866.

Arrive Winona, July 16, 1866.

Arrive Minneapolis, July 17, 1866.

Arrive St. Paul, July 18, 1866.

Arrive Winona, July 19, 1866.

Arrive Minneapolis, July 20, 1866.

Arrive St. Paul, July 21, 1866.

Arrive Winona, July 22, 1866.

Arrive Minneapolis, July 23, 1866.

Arrive St. Paul, July 24, 1866.

Arrive Winona, July 25, 1866.

Arrive Minneapolis, July 26, 1866.

Arrive St. Paul, July 27, 1866.

Arrive Winona, July 28, 1

